

WHITE METAL IN THE HOUSE.

Hartman Presents Resolutions
For the Free Coinage
of Silver.

SIGNED BY ALL THE
GREAT LABOR LEADERS.

A MOST SIGNIFICANT EXPRESSION
ON THE SUBJECT.

One of the Principal Causes of the
Present Depression is the Departure
From Wise Bimetallic Financial
Principles of Washington,
Jefferson and Hamilton--De-
monstration of the Food-Pro-
ducing Sections Has Caused Man-
ufacturers to Lose the Markets
For Their Goods--Life Blood of
the East Comes From the West--
Issuance of Bonds Condemned--
No Possibility of the Free Lead
Bill Passing the Senate--Anarchy
Disseminated in the House.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Representative
Hartman, of Montana, presented in
the House today resolutions for the
free coinage of silver which are regarded
by the most significant expressions in
favor of their doctrine which have been
elicited by the agitation of the
past year.

The resolutions have been considered
and adopted during the present session
by the most powerful labor organiza-
tions of the country; are strongly
worded and are signed by the chief
officers of the various unions.

The signers are: J. W. Sovereign,
grand master workman, and John W.
Hayes, secretary and treasurer of the
Knights of Labor; Samuel Gompers,
president of the American Federation
of Labor; Marion Butler, president of
the National Farmers' alliance; Henry
H. Trenor, president of P. J. Mo-
guire, secretary of the Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners; P. M. Arthur,
chief of the Brotherhood of Locomo-
tive Engineers; C. A. Ballou, presi-
dent of the Farmers' Mutual Benefit
association; Frank Sargent, grand mas-
ter workman, and F. W. Arnold, sec-
retary and treasurer of the Brotherhood
of Locomotive Firemen, and John Mc-
Bride, president of the United Min-
eworkers of America.

Accompanying the resolution, is an
address to the members of organized
labor and all laboring men, which is
sent throughout the United States,
which led to their adoption.

Time For United Action.
The address declares "that in view
of the general distress at a time when
granaries are full and in the natural
order of things producers and tollers
should be enjoying the fruits of their
labor, it seems that the time has come
for united action on the part of those
who create the wealth of the country."

One of the causes which has brought
about this condition, the address says,
is the departure from the sound bi-
metallic principle of Washington,
Jefferson and Hamilton and the sub-
stitution of the monometallic policy
dictated by the European money hold-
ers and their American allies.

A review of the financial legislation
is given to show what part was en-
acted in the interest of the producing
will of the non-producing classes.
The proposition is set forth that be-
fore the demonetization of silver \$500
bushels of wheat or 35,000 pounds of
cotton equalled the annual pay of a
senator or congressman, while today
10,000 bushels of wheat or 100,000 pounds
of cotton barely suffice; that formerly
25,000 bushels of wheat, or 1,500,000
pounds of cotton would have paid the
salary of the President, while today he
receives the equivalent of 100,000 bushels
of wheat or 1,000,000 pounds of cotton
for the same period.

Demoralization of the food produc-
ing sections is said to have caused the
manufacturers to lose the markets for
their goods so that hundreds of thou-
sands of workmen have been thrown
out of employment, and the demonet-
ization of half of the world's wealth
in money makes it comparatively easy
for capitalists to corner and manipu-
late the other half. In the review of
financial legislation it is charged that
the acts since the civil war have been
in the interest of the bondholders and
against the producers, and the Sher-
man law is said to have repealed
all the demand of European financiers,
although a grand fight was made by
the people's representatives.

The resolutions are as follows:
"We demand that the present Con-
gress use the immediate return to the
money of the constitution as estab-
lished by our fathers, by restoring the
free and unlimited coinage of silver at
a ratio of 16 to 1, the coinage of gold
to be equally full legal tender for
all debts, public and private, as be-
fore the fraudulent demonetization of
silver in 1873.

"We also condemn the issuance of a
national debt in the time of peace and
the issue of interest-bearing bonds at
any time.

NOT IN FAVOR OF FREE LEAD.
Use For the Senate to Take Up
the House Bill.

Washington, Aug. 21.—Senator White,
the new member of the Finance com-
mittee, is not in favor of free silver
lead ore, and as all the Republicans
hold the same opinion, it has been de-
cided that the Senate will not take
into consideration the House free lead
bill.

The sugar men have taken a great
deal of comfort over the vote recently
had on the motion of Senator Man-
derson to instruct the Senate Finance
committee to report an amendment to
the free sugar bill re-establishing the
McKinley sugar bounty. It was shown
that a majority of the Senate was for a
bounty. When the Senate meets in
September, Stewart may not vote, which
will leave the vice-president to decide
against the bounty on a tie. But it is
thought by some who advocate the
bounty that before a vote on the free
sugar bill or the amended bill can be
had there will be three more Republi-
can votes in the Senate. There are vacan-
cies from Montana, Washington
and Wyoming, and it is claimed that
the Republicans that the legislature elected
this fall will be Republican.

ANARCHY IN THE HOUSE.
Warner Objects to the Consideration
of the Bill.

Washington, Aug. 21.—There was not
a quorum present when the House be-
gan its session today, but the members
present took up several measures by
unanimous consent. The Senate bill

for the exclusion and deportation of
alien anarchists was called up.
Mr. Warner, of New York, objected to
the consideration of the bill. "I re-
spectfully," said he, "I must always stand
here and protest against putting in the
hands of the administrative officers the
enormous power conferred by this bill."
"Does not the gentleman know," in-
terposed Mr. Hill, "that 500 anarchists
killed and his dog today, about the
hands of the police, are on their way to
these shores?"

"The gentleman from New York," re-
plied Warner, emphatically, "cannot be
pampered, and he is not to be given
the officers the power to deport
such persons as they deem offenders."
"Whenever the word is used in the
statute," suggested Oates, "it is given
common law interpretation."

"There is no definition of anarchy in
the common law," replied Warner, "and
I object to the consideration of the bill."

A resolution to print 20,000 copies of
the tariff bill was passed; also a bill to
amend the Duluth and Winnipeg railroads
and the right of way through the Chippewa
and White Earth Indian reservation.
At 10:25 o'clock the House adjourned
until 12 o'clock Tuesday.

A MIND DISEASED.

RAWLINS MAN DRIVES HIS FAMILY
FROM HOME.

Kills a Cat and a Dog, Sets Fire to
His House, and Then Attempts
Suicide, But Will Recover.

Rawlins, Wyo., Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Yester-
day A. E. Eckman, a Union Pacific
section man, drove his family from home,
threatening to kill with death. He then
killed a cat and his dog. Today, about
11 o'clock, he set his house on fire and at-
tempted to cut his throat with some dull
instrument, perhaps a knife. It re-
quired eleven stitches to close the wound.
Domestic trouble is supposed to be the
cause of his mania.

CAREY'S BIG JOB.

Will Endeavor to Convince Voters
That He Should Be Returned to
the Senate.

Washington, Aug. 21.—[Special.]—Sen-
ator Carey left this afternoon for Wyom-
ing, where he goes to fix up his fences
and endeavor to convince voters that he
did not betray their interests by his ac-
tion regarding free silver.
Republicans are not over sanguine re-
garding the success of Carey's mission.
The complimentary record and the cattle
invasion issues, which cannot be kept out
of the minds of the voters.

Democrats look for reinforcements of
the tariff reform Democrats in the Senate
from that state this year.

THE DIAMOND.

Philadelphia-Cleveland.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21.—Philadelphia won
today's game by a comfortable margin.
Philadelphia—2; base hits, 14; errors, 5.
Cleveland—1; base hits, 12; errors, 10.
Batteries—Buckley, Carney, Zimmer,
Cuppy and M. Sullivan. Umpire—Keefe.

Washington-Louisville.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The Senators
continued their excellent work at the bat
today, and assisted by Wadsworth's wild-
fire, the third consecutive game from
Louisville.

Washington—4; base hits, 17; errors, 4.
Louisville—3; base hits, 11; errors, 2.
Batteries—McGuire and Mercer; Zer-
hauer and Wadsworth. Umpire—Hust-
on.

Brooklyn-St. Louis.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 21.—Brettenstein,
who put out the Brooklyn team with two
hits last Saturday, pitched again and won
his twenty-third game. The game
between the Browns played in the field would
have made a record.

Brooklyn—3; base hits, 21; errors, 2.
St. Louis—1; base hits, 13; errors, 10.
Batteries—Brettenstein, and T. E. Ham-
and Brettenstein. Umpire—Lynch.

New York-Chicago.

New York, Aug. 21.—The Giants hit
both Chicago pitchers freely today and
won easily.
New York—17; base hits, 11; errors, 5.
Chicago—1; base hits, 12; errors, 1.
Batteries—Wilson and Gorman; Schry-
ver and Hutchinson. Umpire—Mc-
Quaid.

Baltimore-Pittsburg.

Baltimore, Md., Aug. 21.—The game to-
day was a regular batting match with
the points in favor of Baltimore.
Baltimore—17; base hits, 21; errors, 1.
Pittsburg—11; base hits, 18; errors, 1.
Batteries—McMahon, Hawke, Robinson;
Mack, Gumbert, Ehret. Umpire—Betta.

Boston-Cincinnati.

Boston, Aug. 21.—Fisher aided Boston
by bases on balls, but the champions bat-
ted freely. Parrott lasted but one in-
ning.
The second game was called at the end
of the hour to allow Cincinnati
to take the train.

First Game:
Boston—1; base hits, 16; errors, 2.
Cincinnati—3; base hits, 7; errors, 2.
Batteries—Ryan, Tenney, Silvestre, Sta-
ley; Cooper, Fisher, Umpire—Hosland
and Emile.

Second Game:
Boston—2; base hits, 17; errors, 5.
Cincinnati—3; base hits, 12; errors, 5.
Batteries—Ryan, Silvestre, Nichols;
Murphy, Parrott, Wittrock. Umpire—
Hosland and Emile.

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD.
Election of Officers Yesterday--Hel-
ena Selected as the Next Place of
Meeting.

Portland, Or., Aug. 21.—The third ses-
sion of the Woodmen of the World, today elect-
ed the following officers:
Great head consul, F. A. Falkenberg, of
Denver (re-elected); head adviser, Charles
V. Cooper, of Portland; head clerk, Gen-
eral John W. Browning, of Denver, (re-
elected); head banker, J. K. Shreman, of
Pueblo, Colo.; head managers, John
C. Lathrop, of Pueblo; P. P. Beatrice,
of Denver; Dr. A. Carmichael, of
Trinidad, Colo.; Judge H. M. Haynes, of
Greely, Colo.; J. S. Baird, of Wyoming.
Sovereign representatives, W. O. Nash,
of Denver; A. M. Meeklen, of Colfax,
Wash.

Salt Lake and Helena were candi-
dates for the session of 1896, but Salt
Lake withdrew from the contest and
Helena was selected.

The eastern delegates all left for home
by steamer to San Francisco tonight.
John Lathrop, of Pueblo, who was
elected one of the head managers, is
very seriously ill with typhoid fever at
the Good Samaritan hospital.

METHODIST MINISTER DENOUNCES PULLMAN.

Forgeries Are Among the Other
Crimes Alleged by the
Reverend.

IMMORALITY SAID TO
BE ENCOURAGED.

MEN WHO BUILD HOMES ARE THE
FIRST DISCHARGED.

Union Pacific Receivers Issue Their
Financial Statement for the Month
of June--Ground Broken For the
Bridge Which is to Furnish the
Long Island Railroad an Entrance
Into New York City--Other News
of Track and Train.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—M. J. Carroll, editor
of the Eight-Hour Herald, was the first
witness before the strike commission
today. He told of the effort of the
civic federation to settle the Pullman
strike. He was informed by Pullman
officials that they had nothing to arbitrate.
He believed that compulsory arbi-
tration applied to quasi-public indus-
tries would be beneficial and read a
letter from a friend in New Zealand,
showing the beneficial result of govern-
ment ownership of railroads and tele-
graphs.

Malcolm McDowell, a newspaper re-
porter, told of overturning of cars at
Pullman. He said there were no rail-
road strikers in the city.

A Minister Grows Emphatic.
Rev. L. T. Wickman, pastor of the
Swedish Methodist church at Pullman,
was emphatic in his denunciation of
the methods of the Pullman company.

"When business gets brisk," he said,
"the company's employees living out-
side of Pullman are ordered to move
into the company's houses on peril of
losing their positions. The men who
have attempted to buy houses on the
installment plan are first laid off when
the force is reduced. One man injured
in the shops was taken to the hospital.
Later I saw a sworn statement purport-
ing to be signed by him in which he
said the accident was entirely unavoida-
ble. I know the paper was a forgery,
for on the date on which it was made
the man was unable to write his name."
One of the worst features of the
Pullman system of house-renting is
the immorality it encourages. Many
workmen are compelled to rent rooms
in houses so arranged that the room-
ers must pass through the family sleep-
ing apartments, and as a result the
morality of Pullman is much below
that of the surrounding towns."

Were Innocent Spectators.
Roy Baker, a Chicago reporter, was
called upon for an account of the riot
at Hammond. Mr. Baker stated he
was in the midst of the mob and saw
no American Railway union men or
railroad strikers, the crowd being made
up of tough and outside. He said
that shortly before the United States
troops fired, a small body of men, sur-
rounded by women, children and other
spectators, attempted to overturn some
Pullman cars. Without warning, the
witness declared, the troops fired, kill-
ing and wounding several people, all
of whom were innocent spectators.

John C. Donnelly, chief deputy of the
Pullman cars. Without warning, the
witness declared, the troops fired, kill-
ing and wounding several people, all
of whom were innocent spectators.

As to the acts of violence, were they
committed by railroad men, he said he
did not know. He said he saw a lot of
tough fellows about eighteen
years old, or a little older.

UNION PACIFIC EARNINGS.

Receivers' Report Issued For the
Month of June.

Boston, Aug. 21.—The receivers have
issued their report on the earnings of
the Union Pacific and its connecting
lines for the month of June. It shows
the earnings of the Union Pacific for
June to have been \$1,188,000, and the ex-
penditure, \$874,000.

The Oregon Short Line & Utah North-
ern earned \$378,000 and expended \$230,000.
The Oregon Railway & Naviga-
tion earned \$307,000 and expended \$205,000.
The Union Pacific Denver & Gulf
earned \$200,000 and expended \$217,000.
The Fort Worth and Denver City rail-
road earned \$44,000 and expended \$34,000.

The St. Joseph & Grand Island road
earned \$4,000 and expended \$57,000.
The Kansas City & Nebraska road
earned \$8,000 and expended \$16,000.
The Central branch, Union Pacific,
earned \$27,000 and expended \$19,000.
The Colorado & Pacific railroad earned
\$26,000 and expended \$30,000.

Total earnings of the connecting lines,
\$874,000; total expenditures, \$958,000.

NEW ENTRY TO NEW YORK.
Ground Broken For the Blackwell's
Island Bridge.

New York, Aug. 21.—Ground was
broken today at the New York end of
the new Blackwell's Island bridge,
which is to furnish the Long Island
railroad an entrance into New York
city. There was no ceremony.

The bridge will have a capacity of
four railroad tracks, if need be, besides
a roadway and footwalks on either
side. The spans over both channels of
the river will each be 855 feet. The
span on the island will be 635 feet be-
tween the centers of the piers. The
distance between the centers of the
two extreme piers will be 1,490 feet.
The bridge will cross the river, touch-
ing the Long Island shore at
Ravenswood, and forming a junction
with the Long Island railroad at Sun-
nyside, midway between Long Island
city and Woodside. The approach on
the Long Island side will be by a steel
viaduct. In order to furnish a more
direct route to Manhattan and Bridge-
water, the Long Island railroad will
be built connecting with the Manhattan
Beach divisions of the Long Island
road.

It is calculated that passengers from
Union station at Third avenue and
Sixty-fourth street, New York city,
can reach Manhattan Beach in forty
minutes without changing cars. This
is a reduction in time of more than 30
per cent. By most of the present
routes, there are disagreeable changes.
When the New York and New Jersey
bridge is completed, the Long Island
road will be able to tap directly all the
great roads centering in New York.

ALTGELD IS IN DOUBT.
Doesn't Know What Can Be Done to
Aid the Strikers.

Chicago, Aug. 21.—"I can do little my-
self," said Governor Altgeld today,

"and if anything considerable were to
be done, the money would have to
come out of the government's financial
reservoirs. I might convene the legisla-
ture for the purpose of making an
appropriation, or I might make an ap-
peal to the people of the state. I think
we have gone to the bottom of things
now, and can proceed intelligently, and
it remains to be seen what can be
done."

The governor used these words at
the close of the meeting respecting the
Pullman strike issue. At the invita-
tion of the governor, the committee
met at his office to give information
regarding the strikers. He was told
that 2,435 families had been helped.
"I do not know just what method I
shall take to aid these men," said the
governor, "but something must be
done, I have written to George M. Pull-
man."

It is probable that the governor will
issue a proclamation, but he gave a
pitiable condition of the strikers and
calling for aid.

Issues a Proclamation.
The governor tonight issued the follow-
ing proclamation:

"To the people of the state of Illinois,
and especially those of the city of Chi-
cago:

"There is great distress growing out of
the want of food in and around the town
of Pullman, where the strikers are con-
fined. In the neighborhood of 5,000
families, or are utterly destitute—nearly four-
fifths of their food and clothing. These
men have endeavored to get work,
but were unable to do so.

"The strikers have a superior class
of laborers—industrious, capable and
steady, and some of them have worked
for the Pullman company for thirty
years. Those who have been given
work can get food, but are still in such
an impoverished condition that they can-
not help their neighbors, if they would.
The relief society is unable to get more
supplies, and the strikers are unable to
each family two pounds of oatmeal and
two pounds of cornmeal, and having
nothing to eat, they are in a helpless
condition. The county commission-
ers have been unable to do much for the
poor, have rendered some assistance, but
owing to the limited appropriation they
can furnish relief for a short time.

"We cannot now stop to enquire into
the cause of this distress. The good peo-
ple of this state cannot allow women and
children by the hundreds to perish from
hunger. I therefore, call upon all human
and charitable-disposed citizens to
contribute what they can towards giving
relief to these people."

The governor has also called on the
commissioners of Cook county to do
what they can for the strikers. Gov-
ernor Altgeld and his wife, Mrs. Altgeld,
when in response to an appeal made
to him by the strikers, for assist-
ance, Governor Altgeld sent a letter
to Pullman, calling his attention
to the situation of the strikers, as it
is claimed, struck because of
years of toll their wages were so
reduced that they were unable to
support their families. They had yet
received long and well, and you
will find that they are in the same
footing as you, so that much must be
overlooked.

The state has a superior class of
laborers, but it is claimed, struck
because of years of toll their wages were
so reduced that they were unable to
support their families. They had yet
received long and well, and you
will find that they are in the same
footing as you, so that much must be
overlooked.

The local power of the poor
has been appealed to, but there is a limit
to what he can do. The state has a
superior class of laborers, but it is
claimed, struck because of years of toll
their wages were so reduced that they
were unable to support their families.
They had yet received long and well,
and you will find that they are in the
same footing as you, so that much must
be overlooked.

After making a personal visit to Pull-
man Governor Altgeld today addressed
a verbal letter to Mr. Pullman, say-
ing: "I examined the condition at Pull-
man yesterday, visited over the kitchen
and saw the condition of the strikers.
I learned from your manager that last
spring there were 3,200 people on the pay
roll. Now there are only 1,000. That is
over 60 per cent of the old employees
who have been discharged. I am sorry
that only 1,000 of the old employees
have been retained. A few hundred have
left. I am sorry that only 1,000 of the
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